

**CME QUESTIONS: TEST #059912S**

The Johns Hopkins University School of Medicine designates this continuing medical education activity for 2 credit hours in Category 1 of the Physician's Recognition Award of the American Medical Association. Each physician should claim only those hours of credit that he or she actually spends on the educational activity. Credits are available until the expiration date of November 30, 2001.

**Instructions**

After reading this Special Report supplement, select the best answer to each of the following questions.

**1. Populations at high risk of pneumococcal pneumonia include:**

- a) Children younger than 2 years of age
- b) Individuals older than 65 years of age
- c) Those infected with human immunodeficiency virus
- d) African Americans
- e) All of the above

**2. In the United States, how many cases of bacteremia are attributable to *Streptococcus pneumoniae* each year?**

- a) 500
- b) 5000
- c) 60,000
- d) 700,000
- e) 1,500,000

**3. Why isn't the pneumococcal polysaccharide vaccine used in infants?**

- a) Does not cover a wide enough range of serotypes
- b) Covers the wrong type of serotypes
- c) Does not provoke sufficient immunogenicity
- d) Causes intense local reactions
- e) All of the above

**4. Approximately what proportion of acute otitis media is caused by the pneumococcus?**

- a) One tenth
- b) One fifth
- c) One third
- d) One half
- e) Two thirds

**5. What is the antibiotic of first choice in most cases of acute otitis media?**

- a) Oral cephalosporins
- b) Fluoroquinolones
- c) Macrolides
- d) Amoxicillin
- e) Amoxicillin-clavulanate

**6. Lost parental work time probably produces the largest societal economic drain for which type of pneumococcal disease?**

- a) Meningitis
- b) Bacteremia
- c) Sinusitis
- d) Acute otitis media
- e) Pneumonia

<b>CME TEST FORM</b>	Please circle your answers:	(PLEASE PRINT CLEARLY)
AJMC Test #059912S	1. a b c d e	Name _____
The Clinical and	2. a b c d e	Address _____
Economic Impact of	3. a b c d e	City _____
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**PROGRAM EVALUATION**

Johns Hopkins University School of Medicine would like to have your opinion. Please fill out the questionnaire below, tear off along the dotted line, and mail along with your CME test form. We thank you for your evaluation, which is most helpful.

*On the whole, how do you rate the information presented in the article?*

excellent  good  fair  poor

*Is the information presented useful in your practice?*

yes  no

*Do you have recommendations to improve this program?*

yes  no

Comments:

\_\_\_\_\_

*Were any portions of this program unsatisfactory or inappropriate?*

yes  no

*If so, which?*

\_\_\_\_\_

*Do you find the information presented in these articles to be fair, objective, and balanced?*

yes  no

*Is there subject matter you would like included in the future?*

yes  no

Comments:

\_\_\_\_\_

*In your opinion, were the authors biased in their discussion of any commercial product or service?*

yes  no

Comments:

\_\_\_\_\_

Program Evaluation

Physician Name

Address

City, State, ZIP

Specialty

**7. The reported efficacy of pneumococcal conjugate vaccines is likely to be much lower in otitis media than in meningitis because:**

- a) Only 50% to 60% of otitis media cases are bacterial in origin.
- b) Only 20% to 40% of otitis media cases are caused by the pneumococcus.
- c) Only about 10% to 20% of otitis media serotypes are covered by the vaccine.
- d) a and b
- e) a, b, and c

**8. Why is antibiotic resistance of *Streptococcus pneumoniae* increasing?**

- a) Decreasing use of oral antibiotics
- b) Increasing nosocomial infections
- c) Widespread use of *H. influenzae* vaccine
- d) All of the above
- e) None of the above

**9. Recent serotyping surveys from the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention suggest that the 7-valent pneumococcal conjugate vaccine would protect against what percentage of pediatric pneumococcal isolates?**

- a) 12%
- b) 24%
- c) 54%
- d) 82%
- e) 98%

**10. Which of the following risk factors has been associated with the higher levels of pneumococcal infection seen in children attending daycare?**

- a) Exposure to rare serotypes
- b) Decreased likelihood of children being breastfed
- c) Increased stress levels
- d) Exposure to nonsusceptible strains
- e) All of the above

*The Clinical and Economic Impact of  
Pneumococcal Disease in the Pediatric Population*

**GOAL**

To provide comprehensive and up-to-date information concerning the clinical and economic impact of pneumococcal disease, including medical treatments and costs to patients, healthcare providers, and society.

**TARGET AUDIENCE**

This activity is designed for physicians in primary care, pediatrics, and infectious diseases, and for managed care decision makers, healthcare policy planners, and pharmacy and therapeutics committee members.

**LEARNING OBJECTIVES**

Upon completion of this educational CME supplement, the participant should be able to:

- Discuss the global impact of pneumococcal disease.
- Evaluate the role of conjugate vaccines in pneumococcal disease management.
- Define high-risk groups and the opportunities for prevention of pneumococcal disease.
- Describe the economic burden of pneumococcal disease on managed care.

**CONTINUING MEDICAL EDUCATION ACCREDITATION**

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This CME activity has been produced under the supervision of Mathu Santosham, MD, MPH, Professor, International Health, Johns Hopkins School of Hygiene and Public Health/Director, Center for American Indian and Alaskan Health, Johns Hopkins University School of Medicine, Baltimore, Maryland.

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